

## ARKANSAS REPORTS VOLUME 325

ARKANSAS APPELLATE REPORTS VOLUME 54 [T]he law is the last result of human wisdom acting upon human experience for the benefit of the public.

— Samuel Johnson (1709-1784) THIS BOOK CONTAINS THE OFFICIAL

### ARKANSAS REPORTS Volume 325

CASES DETERMINED IN THE

## Supreme Court of Arkansas

FROM
May 31, 1996 — September 16, 1996
INCLUSIVE<sup>1</sup>

AND

## ARKANSAS APPELLATE REPORTS Volume 54

CASES DETERMINED IN THE

# Court of Appeals of Arkansas

FROM

May 29, 1996 — September 11, 1996 INCLUSIVE<sup>2</sup>

PUBLISHED BY THE STATE OF ARKANSAS 1996

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Arkansas Supreme Court cases (ARKANSAS REPORTS) are in the front section, pages 1 through 523. Cite as 325 Ark. \_\_ (1996).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Arkansas Court of Appeals cases (ARKANSAS APPELLATE REPORTS) are in the back section, pages 1 through 405. Cite as 54 Ark. App. \_\_ (1996).

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Darby Printing Company 6215 Purdue Drive Atlanta, Georgia 30336 1996

## ARKANSAS REPORTS

Volume 325

CASES DETERMINED IN THE

# Supreme Court of Arkansas

FROM
May 31, 1996 — September 16, 1996
INCLUSIVE

WILLIAM B. JONES, JR. REPORTER OF DECISIONS

CINDY M. ENGLISH
ASSISTANT
REPORTER OF DECISIONS

PUBLISHED BY THE STATE OF ARKANSAS 1996

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# JUSTICES AND OFFICERS OF THE SUPREME COURT OF ARKANSAS

DURING THE PERIOD COVERED BY THIS VOLUME (May 31, 1996 — September 16, 1996, inclusive)

### **JUSTICES**

BRADLEY D. JESSON	Chief Justice
ROBERT H. DUDLEY	Justice
DAVID NEWBERN	Justice
TOM GLAZE	Justice
DONALD L. CORBIN	Justice
ROBERT L. BROWN	Justice
ANDREE LAYTON ROAF	Justice

### **OFFICERS**

WINSTON BRYANT	Attorney General
LESLIE W. STEEN	Clerk
JACQUELINE S. WRIGHT	Librarian
WILLIAM B. JONES, JR.	Reporter of Decisions

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### STANDARDS FOR PUBLICATION OF OPINIONS

#### Rule 5-2

Rules of the Arkansas Supreme Court and Court of Appeals
OPINIONS

- (a) SUPREME COURT SIGNED OPINIONS. All signed opinions of the Supreme Court shall be designated for publication.
- (b) COURT OF APPEALS OPINION FORM. Opinions of the Court of Appeals may be in conventional form or in memorandum form. They shall be filed with the Clerk. The opinions need not contain a detailed statement of the facts, but may set forth only such matters as may be necessary to an understandable discussion of the errors urged. In appeals from decisions of the Arkansas Board of Review in unemployment compensation cases, when the Court finds the decision appealed from is supported by substantial evidence, that there is an absence of fraud, no error of law appears in the record and an opinion would have no precedential value, the order may be affirmed without opinion.
- (c) COURT OF APPEALS PUBLISHED OPINIONS. Opinions of the Court of Appeals which resolve novel or unusual questions will be released for publication when the opinions are announced and filed with the Clerk. The Court of Appeals may consider the question of whether to publish an opinion at its decision-making conference and at that time, if appropriate, make a tentative decision not to publish. Concurring and dissenting opinions will be published only if the majority opinion is published. All opinions that are not to be published shall be marked "Not Designated For Publication."
- (d) COURT OF APPEALS UNPUBLISHED OPIN-IONS. Opinions of the Court of Appeals not designated for publication shall not be published in the *Arkansas Reports* and shall not be cited, quoted, or referred to by any court or in any argument, brief, or other materials presented to any court (except in continuing or related litigation upon an issue such as res judicata, collateral estoppel, or law of the case). Opinions not designated for publication shall be listed in the *Arkansas Reports* by case number, style, date,

and disposition.

(e) COPIES OF ALL OPINIONS. — In every case the Clerk will furnish, without charge, one typewritten copy of all of the Court's published or unpublished opinions in the case to counsel for every party on whose behalf a separate brief was filed. The charge for additional copies is fixed by statute.

Acklin v. State, CR 96-242 (Per Curiam), Pro Se Motion for Appointment of Counsel denied June 10, 1996.

Billett v State, CR 96-582 (Per Curiam), Pro Se Motion for Rule on Clerk denied July 8, 1996.

Bradley u State, CR 95-895 (Per Curiam), Pro Se Motion to Supplement Counsel's Brief denied September 16, 1996.

Buffington u State, CR 96-292 (Per Curiam), affirmed September 16, 1996.

Carroll v. Cole, CR 96-564 (Per Curiam), Pro Se Petition for Writ of Mandamus moot September 16, 1996.

Chatten v. State, CR 96-462 (Per Curiam), Pro Se Motions for extension of Time to File Brief, to File a Handwritten Brief, for Appointment of Counsel, and to Strike a Portion of the Record and Pro Se Petition for Writ of Certiorari to Complete the Record denied and appeal dismissed June 10, 1996.

Davis u State, CR 96-111 (Per Curiam), affirmed September 16, 1996.

Douglas v. State, CR 96-385 (Per Curiam), Pro Se Motion to File Two Copies of Appellant's Brief denied and appeal dismissed July 8, 1996.

Edwards v State, CR 96-396 (Per Curiam), Motion for Extension of Time and Motion for Appointment of Counsel denied and appeal dismissed July 1, 1996.

Green v. State, CR 96-572 (Per Curiam), Pro Se Motion for Belated Appeal denied and Pro Se Motion for Appointment of Counsel moot July 8, 1996.

Greene v. State, CR 96-362 (Per Curiam), Appellee's Motion for Extension of Time to File Response to Appellant's Pro Se motion to Withdraw Appeal granted July 15, 1996.

Griffin v. McNeil, CR 96-727 (Per Curiam), Pro Se Petition for Writ of Mandamus moot July 8, 1996.

Griffin u State, CR 77-205 (Per Curiam), Pro Se Motion for Photocopies at Public Expense Pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act denied June 10, 1996.

Harris v. Garrett, 95-1363 (Per Curiam), Pro Se Motion to Recall Mandate denied June 24, 1996.

Hodges v. State, CR 96-397 (Per Curiam), Pro Se Motion for Extension of Time and Pro Se Motion for Access to Record denied and appeal dismissed June 3, 1996.

Howard v. State, CR 85-78 (Per Curiam), Pro Se Motion for Photocopy of Trial Transcript at Public Expense denied June 24, 1996.

Hunter v. State, CR 96-391 (Per Curiam), affirmed July 8, 1996. Jones v. State, CR 96-231 (Per Curiam), Pro Se Motions for Appointment of Counsel and for Transcript denied; order affirmed July 15, 1996.

Lester v State, CA CR 94-1312 (Per Curiam), Pro Se Motion for

Transcript denied June 3, 1996.

Lloyd v. State, CR 96-313 (Per Curiam), affirmed July 1, 1996.

Mobbs u State, CR 96-325 (Per Curiam), affirmed June 24, 1996. Nolen u State, CR 96-191 (Per Curiam), Pro Se Motion for

Belated Appeal of Judgment denied June 24, 1996.

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Robertson v. Glover, CR 96-695 (Per Curiam), Pro Se Petition for

Writ of Mandamus moot September 16, 1996.

Sheppard v. State, CR 5133 (Per Curiam), Pro Se Motion for Photocopy of Trial Transcript at Public Expense denied June 10, 1996.

Smith v. State, CR 96-276 (Per Curiam), Motions for Transcript and Amended Motion for Transcript denied and appeal dismissed June 3, 1996.

Thomas v State, CR 96-528 (Per Curiam), Pro Se Motion for

Belated Appeal of Order granted July 8, 1996.

Voss v. State, CR 96-4859 (Per Curiam), Pro Se Motion for Belated

Appeal of Order granted July 8, 1996.

Wild v. State, CR 96-345 (Per Curiam), Pro Se Motion for Duplication of Appellant's Brief at Public Expense denied and appeal dismissed July 1, 1996.

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## <u>APPENDIX</u>

Rules Adopted or Amended by Per Curiam Orders

## IN RE: SUPREME COURT RULE 1-2, AND OTHER MATTERS RELATED TO THE JURISDICTION OF THE SUPREME COURT AND THE COURT OF APPEALS

Supreme Court of Arkansas Opinion delivered July 15, 1996

PER CURIAM. The imminent expansion of the Court of Appeals to twelve members pursuant to Act 11 of the General Assembly's First Extraordinary Session of 1995 presents the appropriate occasion to reexamine Supreme Court Rule 1-2 with respect to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals.

The relevant matters to be considered in allocating the caseload between the two appellate courts include the relative workloads of the courts and each court's appropriate role in the judicial hierarchy. It is generally recognized that a state's supreme court, in our case sitting *en banc* as a court of seven, should hear those cases presenting the opportunity to develop or expound substantial legal principles. A court of appeals, usually sitting in panels of three, should decide cases applying existing legal principles. See generally John Watkins, Division of Labor between Arkansas's Appellate Courts, 17 U. Ark. Little Rock L. J. 177 (1995).

For reasons having to do mostly with expediency and our desire not to have any greater backlog of cases to be decided than absolutely necessary, we have not followed those principles in our Rule 1-2. The Rule does permit the transfer of cases between the two appellate courts and the certification of cases from the Court of Appeals to the Supreme Court; however, we are not confident that presently the two courts are sufficiently utilizing these procedures to insure that each appeal is heard by the court better suited to decide each case.

We have reviewed the current workloads of the two courts, consulted with members of the Court of Appeals, and studied appellate procedures in other jurisdictions. Our objectives are a fair allocation of the cases between the two courts, the expeditious disposition of appeals, and better insuring that the Supreme Court decides those cases of significant public interest and major legal importance, such as appeals involving issues of first impression, appeals seeking to overrule precedents, and appeals presenting opportunities to resolve conflicting precedents.

Accordingly, effective for cases in which the record is lodged in the Supreme Court or Court of Appeals on or after September 1, 1996, and as more fully explained in the amended rules which follow, it will be necessary for the appellant, at the time the appellant's brief is filed, to complete and file a "Cover Sheet and Jurisdictional Statement." The chief aim of these papers is to identify cases of legal significance and importance, irrespective of the category of the law, which should be decided in the Supreme Court. Each court shall review the information contained in the Cover Sheet and Jurisdictional Statement as a threshold matter to assess whether the appeal is filed in the proper court, and, if not, to promptly transfer or certify the case. It is our intention that in the future both this Court and the Court of Appeals will more freely exchange cases to achieve the goals outlined above.

To implement the foregoing, Supreme Court Rules 1-2, 2-4, and 4-2 are amended as set out below.

Rule 1-2 is amended in its entirety by substituting the following:

### RULE 1-2. APPELLATE JURISDICTION OF THE SUPREME COURT AND COURT OF APPEALS

- (a) SUPREME COURT JURISDICTION. Appeals involving issues of significant public interest or legal principles of major importance shall be filed in the Supreme Court as well as other appeals in the following categories of cases:
- 1. All appeals involving the interpretation or construction of the Constitution of Arkansas;
- 2. Criminal appeals in which the death penalty, life imprisonment, or a cumulative sentence of more than 30 years imprisonment has been imposed;
- 3. Appeals from a circuit court concerning orders of the Arkansas Highway Commission or the Arkansas Pollution Control and Ecology Commission, or any appeals from a circuit court involving rates for public utilities fixed by municipal authorities;
- 4. Appeals based on petitions for post-conviction relief under Rule 37 of the Arkansas Rules of Criminal Procedure;
- 5. Petitions for quo warranto, prohibition, injunction, or mandamus directed to the state, county, or municipal officials or to

circuit, chancery, or probate courts;

- 6. Appeals pertaining to elections and election procedures;
- 7. Appeals involving the discipline of attorneys-at-law and or arising under the power of the Supreme Court to regulate the practice of law;
  - 8. Appeals involving the discipline and disability of judges;
- 9. Motions for rule on the clerk under Rule 2-2 of the Rules of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals; and when the case in which relief is sought has not previously been docketed in the Court of Appeals and a transcript filed, motions or petitions for writ of certiorari to complete the record and for admission to bail;
- 10. Second or subsequent appeals following an appeal which has been decided in the Supreme Court;
- 11. Interlocutory appeals permitted by statute or by the Arkansas Rules of Appellate Procedure, the Arkansas Rules of Civil Procedure, or the Arkansas Rules of Criminal Procedure;
  - 12. Appeals presenting questions about usury;
  - 13. Appeals presenting questions about products liability;
- 14. Appeals presenting questions about oil, gas, or mineral rights;
  - 15. Appeals presenting questions about the law of torts;
- 16. Appeals presenting questions about the construction of deeds or wills; and
- 17. Other appeals involving issues of significant public interest or legal principles of major importance, such as:
  - (i) issues of first impression,
  - (ii) issues upon which there is a perceived inconsistency in the decisions of the Court of Appeals or Supreme Court,
  - (iii) issues involving federal constitutional interpretation,
  - (iv) issues of substantial public interest,
  - (v) significant issues needing clarification or development of the law, or overruling of precedent, and

- (vi) appeals involving substantial questions of law concerning the validity, construction, or interpretation of an act of the General Assembly, ordinance of a municipality or county, or a rule or regulation of any court, administrative agency, or regulatory body.
- (b) COURT OF APPEALS JURISDICTION. All appeals not filed in the Supreme Court pursuant to Rule 1-2 (a) shall be filed in Court of Appeals.
- (c) APPELLATE COVER SHEET AND JURISDIC-TIONAL STATEMENT. (1) At the time the appellant's brief and abstract are filed with the Clerk of the Court, the appellant shall also file eight copies in cases filed in the Supreme Court or eleven copies in cases filed in the Court of Appeals of a completed Cover Sheet and Jurisdictional Statement with evidence that the opposing party or counsel has been served. They are to be for jurisdictional purposes only, and the discussion of the issues on appeal should be limited to their jurisdictional relevance, and not to argue their substantive merit. The Cover Sheet and Jurisdictional Statement shall consist of the following:
- (A) A Cover Page which shall be the same as the cover for the brief pursuant to Rule 4-2 (a)(7) except the title should be changed to "Cover Sheet and Jurisdictional Statement";
- (B) A Jurisdictional Statement which shall include an "Informational Statement" on a form which may be copied from that provided below and which shall be available from the Clerk. The remainder of the Jurisdictional Statement, in narrative form, shall be completed on separate page(s), not to exceed three 8 ½ x 11" double-spaced, typewritten pages and shall comply with the provisions of Rule 4-1(a) except for the binding requirements. All requested information shall be contained in the body of the Statement. No separate supporting materials shall be affixed. The attorney's signature and the certificate of service may appear on a separate page at the end and shall not count against the three page limit. The style of the case should not be stated, and, beginning with the first page, the jurisdictional statement shall contain in the order indicated:
- (i) The first numbered paragraph which shall concisely state all issues of law raised on appeal. The issues should be expressed in the

terms and circumstances of the case but without unnecessary detail.

- (ii) The second numbered paragraph which shall state the following: "I express a belief, based on a reasoned and studied professional judgment, that this appeal raises (no) (the following) question(s) of legal significance for jurisdictional purposes:" Then, the appellant shall discuss as many of the issues listed in Rule 1-2 (a) (17) which are relevant to the appeal. Each issue should be stated with accuracy, brevity, and clarity, and should include the citations of any cases sought to be overruled or perceived to be in conflict.
- (2) If a cross-appeal is filed, the cross-appellant shall complete and file a Cover Sheet and Jurisdictional Statement in the same format as that for the appellant limited to the issues raised by the cross-appeal, with evidence of service upon the opposing party or counsel.
- (3) If there is substantial disagreement on the part of an appellee or cross-appellee with the information in the appellant's Cover Sheet or Jurisdictional Statement, the appellee or cross-appellee may file with the appellee's or cross-appellee's brief and serve upon opposing counsel a statement entitled "Appellee's Response to Jurisdictional Statement", in which appellee or cross-appellee may dispute or clarify any of the appellant's statements, concluding with the following certification. "I express a belief, based on a reasoned and studied professional judgment, that the statements made by the appellant in the appellant's Cover Sheet and Jurisdictional Statement to which I have taken exception are material to understanding correctly the nature of this appeal and its disposition in the appropriate appellate court." The number to be filed and page requirements for appellee's response shall comply with the provisions of subsection (c)(1)(C) except that it shall not exceed two pages. The appellee's response shall include the Cover Page (same as cover of appellee's brief), but not an Informational Statement.
- (d) TRANSFER AND CERTIFICATION. The Supreme Court may transfer to the Court of Appeals any case appealed to the Supreme Court and may transfer to the Supreme Court any case appealed to the Court of Appeals. A case which has been appealed to the Court of Appeals may be certified to the Supreme Court by the Court of Appeals if the Court of Appeals finds that the case: (1) is excepted from its jurisdiction by Rule 1-2 (a), or (2) otherwise involves an issue of significant public interest or a legal princi-

ple of major importance. The Supreme Court may accept for its docket cases so certified or may remand any of them to the Court of Appeals for decision. The Clerk of the Court shall notify the parties or their counsel of the transfer of any case.

- (e) PETITION FOR REVIEW. No appeal as of right shall lie from the Court of Appeals to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court will review an appeal decided by the Court of Appeals only on application and in the discretion of the Supreme Court pursuant to Rule 2-4. In determining whether to grant a petition to review, the following, while neither controlling nor fully measuring the Supreme Court's discretion, indicate the character of reasons that will be considered: (i) the case was decided in the Court of Appeals by a tie vote, (ii) the Court of Appeals rendered a decision which is arguably in conflict with a prior holding of a published opinion of either the Supreme Court or the Court of Appeals, or (iii) the Court of Appeals arguably erred in some way related to one of the grounds listed in Rule 1-2(a)(17).
- (f) IMPROPER FILING. No case filed in either the Supreme Court or the Court of Appeals should be dismissed for having been filed in the wrong court but shall be transferred or certified to the proper court.
- (g) ALLOCATION OF WORKLOAD. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions, cases may be assigned and transferred between the courts by Supreme Court order to achieve a fair allocation of the appellate workload between the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals.

#### Rule 2-4 is amended by:

deleting subsection (c) and substituting the following:

"(c) GROUNDS FOR REVIEW. A petition for review must allege one of the following: (i) the case was decided in the Court of Appeals by a tie vote, (ii) the Court of Appeals rendered a decision which is in conflict with a prior holding of a published opinion of either the Supreme Court or the Court of Appeals, or (iii) the Court of Appeals otherwise erred with respect to one of the grounds listed in Rule 1-2 (a) (17)."

Rule 4-2 is amended as follows:

Subsection (a)(2), "Jurisdictional Statement," is deleted, and the remaining subsections shall be appropriately redesignated (a) (2-7).

### COVER SHEET AND JURISDICTIONAL STATEMENT

Counsel should keep in mind the Appellate Cover Sheet and Jurisdictional Statement are to be used for jurisdictional purposes only, and the discussion of the issues on appeal should be limited to their jurisdictional relevance, and not to argue their substantive merit. The Appellate Cover Sheet and Jurisdictional Statement shall consist of the following:

- (a) The Cover Page shall be the same as the cover for the brief pursuant to Rule 4-2 (a) (7) except the title should be changed to "Cover Sheet and Jurisdictional Statement";
- (b) The Informational Statement on the form provided by the Clerk; and
- (c) The Jurisdictional Statement pursuant to Rule 1-2 (c), which shall be completed on separate page(s), not to exceed three pages, and subject to the provisions of Rule 1-2 (c)(1)(C). All requested information shall be contained in the body of the Statement. No separate supporting materials shall be affixed. The style of the case should not be stated, and, beginning with the first page, it shall contain in the order indicated:
- 1. The first numbered paragraph shall concisely state all issues of law raised on appeal. They should be expressed in the terms and circumstances of the case but without unnecessary detail.
- 2. The second numbered paragraph shall state the following: "I express a belief, based on a reasoned and studied professional judgment, that this appeal raises (no) (the following) question(s) of legal significance for jurisdictional purposes:" Then, the appellant shall explain each of the issues checked on PART V of the Informational Statement which are relevant to the appeal. Each issue should be

stated with accuracy, brevity, and clarity, and should include the citations of any cases sought to be overruled or perceived to be in conflict.

### INFORMATIONAL STATEMENT

I.	ANY RELATED OR PRIOR APPEAL (Identify)	
II.	BASIS OF SUPREME COURT JURISDICTIO Rule 1-2 (a))	N (se
(1)	Construction of Constitution of Arkansas	(_)
(2)	Death penalty, life imprisonment, thirty years	$\overline{()}$
(3)	Highway Comm., A.P.C.E.C., or municipal utility rates	( )
(4)	Rule 37	$\vdash$
(5)	Extraordinary writs	$\vdash$
(6)	Elections and election procedures	$\mathcal{A}$
(7)		$\vdash$
(8)	Discipline and disability of judges	$\vdash$
(9)	Rule on Clerk	$\vdash$
10)	Previous appeal in Supreme Court	$\vdash$
11)	Interlocutory appeal	$\vdash$
12)	Usury	$\vdash$
13)	Products liability	$\vdash \!$
14)	Oil, gas, or mineral rights	
15)	Torts	$\vdash$
16)	Construction of deed or will	$\leftarrow$
17)	Significant public interest/major legal principle (see Part V below)	
	(see rait A DEIOM)	

### III. NATURE OF APPEAL

[Write a brief statement limited to the space provided describing the case on appeal, and set out the causes of action (i.e., in a civil case, tort, contract, etc., or in a criminal case, the convicted offenses, whether felony or misdemeanor, and the punishment) underlying the judgment from which the appeal is taken.]

IV. IS THE ONLY ISSUE ON APPEAL WHETHER THE EVIDENCE IS SUFFICIENT TO SUPPORT THE JUDGMENT?

V. E in P	XTRAORDINARY ISSUES. Check if applicable, and discuss ARAGRAPH 2 of the Jurisdictional Statement.
	appeal presents issue of first impression, appeal involves issue upon which there is a perceived incon- sistency in the decisions of the Court of Appeals or
	Supreme Court,
( )	appeal involves federal constitutional interpretation,
	appeal is of substantial public interest,
	appeal involves significant issue needing clarification or
	development of the law, or overruling of precedent.
( '	appeal involves significant issue concerning construction of
\ <u> </u>	statute ordinance rule or regulation.

## IN RE: SUPREME COURT RULE 1-2, AND RULES OF APPELLATE PROCEDURE — CIVIL RULE 3 AND CRIMINAL RULE 2

Supreme Court of Arkansas Delivered September 9, 1996

PER CURIAM. By per curiam order dated July 15, 1996, this Court amended Supreme Court Rule 1-2 to create the requirement of filing cover sheets with appellate briefs to aid in assuring cases are filed in the appellate court having jurisdiction. We have since determined that minor changes are necessary to reconcile various rules. The following amendments are effective immediately.

The following language is added to Rule 3 of the Rules of Appellate Procedure — Civil at the end of subsection (E) CONTENT OF NOTICE OF APPEAL OR CROSS-APPEAL, and to Rule 2 of the Rules of Appellate Procedure— Criminal at the end of subsection (A) NOTICE OF APPEAL:

The notice shall also state whether the appeal is to the Court of Appeals or to the Supreme Court; and if to the Supreme Court, the appellant shall designate the applicable subdivision of Supreme Court Rule 1-2(a) which gives the Supreme Court jurisdiction. This declaration shall be for the purpose of placing the case with one court or the other for preliminary administration. It shall not preclude the appellant from filing the Cover Sheet and Jurisdictional Statement pursuant to Supreme Court Rule 1-2 and the Brief pursuant to Supreme Court Rules 4-3 and 4-4 in the alternative court if that is later determined by the appellant to be appropriate.

Supreme Court Rule 1-2 is amended by substituting for the form of the Informational Statement which appeared in the per curiam order of July 15, 1996, the form appearing at the end of this order. Henceforth, the Supreme Court Clerk is authorized to make changes in the format of the Informational Statement for purposes of clarity and administration.

## COVER SHEET AND JURISDICTIONAL STATEMENT

Counsel should keep in mind the Appellate Cover Sheet and Jurisdictional Statement are to be used for jurisdictional purposes only, and the discussion of the issues on appeal should be limited to their jurisdictional relevance, and not to argue their substantive merit. The Appellate Cover Sheet and Jurisdictional Statement shall consist of the following:

- (a) The Cover Page shall be the same as the cover for the brief pursuant to Rule 4-2 (a) (7) except the title should be changed to "Cover Sheet and Jurisdictional Statement";
- (b) The Informational Statement on the form provided by the Clerk; and
- (c) The Jurisdictional Statement pursuant to Rule 1-2 (c), which shall be completed on separate page(s), not to exceed three pages, and subject to the provisions of Rule 1-2 (c)(1)(C). All requested information shall be contained in the body of the Statement. No separate supporting materials shall be affixed. The style of the case should not be stated, and, beginning with the first page, it shall contain in the order indicated:
- 1. The first numbered paragraph shall concisely state all issues of law raised on appeal. They should be expressed in the terms and circumstances of the case but without unnecessary detail.
- 2. The second numbered paragraph shall state the following: "I express a belief, based on a reasoned and studied professional judgment, that this appeal raises (no) (the following) question(s) of legal significance for jurisdictional purposes:" Then, the appellant shall explain each of the issues checked on PART V of the Informational Statement which are relevant to the appeal. Each issue should be stated with accuracy, brevity, and clarity, and should include the citations of any cases sought to be overruled or perceived to be in conflict.

#### INFORMATIONAL STATEMENT

- I. ANY RELATED OR PRIOR APPEAL (Identify)
- II. BASIS OF SUPREME COURT JURISDICTION (see Rule 1-2 (a))
- (\_\_) Check here if NO basis for Supreme Court Jurisdiction is being asserted, or check below all applicable grounds on which Supreme Court Jurisdiction is asserted.
- (1) \_\_\_ Construction of Constitution of Arkansas
- (2) \_\_\_ Death penalty, life imprisonment, thirty years
- (3) \_\_\_ Highway Comm., A.P.C.E.C., or municipal utility rates
- (4) \_\_\_ Rule 37
- (5) \_\_\_ Extraordinary writs
- (6) \_\_\_\_ Elections and election procedures
- (7) \_\_\_ Discipline of attorneys
- (8) \_\_\_ Discipline and disability of judges
- (9) \_\_\_ Rule on Clerk
- (10) \_\_\_\_ Previous appeal in Supreme Court
- (11) \_\_\_ Interlocutory appeal
- (12) \_\_\_ Usury
- (13) \_\_\_ Products liability
- (14) \_\_\_ Oil, gas, or mineral rights
- (15) \_\_\_ Torts
- (16) \_\_\_ Construction of deed or will
- (17) \_\_\_\_ Significant public interest/major legal principle (SEE PART V BELOW)

III. NATURE OF APPEAL [WRITE A BRIEF STATEMENT LIMITED TO THE SPACE PROVIDED DESCRIBING THE CASE ON APPEAL, AND SET OUT THE CAUSES OF ACTION (I.E., IN A CIVIL CASE, TORT, CONTRACT, ETC., OR IN A CRIMINAL CASE, THE CONVICTED OFFENSES, WHETHER FELONY OR MISDEMEANOR, AND THE PUNISHMENT) UNDERLYING THE

JUDGMENT FROM WHICH THE APPEAL IS TAKEN.]

IV. IS THE ONLY ISSUE ON APPEAL WHETHER THE EVI-

IV. IS THE ONLY ISSUE ON APPEAL WHETHER THE EVEN DENCE IS SUFFICIENT TO SUPPORT THE JUDGMENT?
V. EXTRAORDINARY ISSUES. (Check if applicable, and discussion PARAGRAPH 2 of the Jurisdictional Statement.)
( ) are sents issue of first impression,
() appeal involves issue upon which there is a perceived inconsistency in the decisions of the Court of Appeals or Supreme
Court
() appeal involves federal constitutional interpretation,
() appeal is of substantial public interest,
(_) appeal involves significant issue needing clarification of devel
(_) appeal involves significant issue concerning construction of statute, ordinance, rule, or regulation.

## IN RE: RULES GOVERNING ADMISSION TO THE BAR

Supreme Court of Arkansas Opinion delivered September 16, 1996

PER CURIAM. In recent years, the Arkansas State Board of Law Examiners has been called upon to implement matters of first impression as to initial admission or reinstatement pursuant to the Rules Governing Admission to the Bar.

In response to this maturation of the admission and reinstatement process, the Court deems it appropriate to adopt certain pertinent decisions of the Board as regulations approved by this Court. Accordingly, the Court amends and republishes attached Rule I to the Rules Governing Admission to the Bar. Further, as set forth in the amended Rule I, the Court adopts and publishes the attached regulations which shall appear as an appendix to the Rules Governing Admission to the Bar.

In 1938, Amendment 28 to the Constitution of the State of Arkansas was adopted. That amendment conferred upon the Court the authority to regulate the practice of law. Prior to adoption of that amendment, statutes governed the process of admission to the practice of law in this State. In order to dispel any uncertainty as to the exclusive authority of this Court to regulate the practice of law, including the admission process, the Court hereby amends and republishes Rule XII as attached.

## RULE I. COMPOSITION OF BOARD OF LAW EXAMINERS

The State Board of Law Examiners, (hereinafter Board), is hereby constituted, before whom all applicants for license must appear.

Said Board shall consist of eleven members: two from each Congressional District (as now or hereafter constituted), and the remainder from the State at large. Each appointment shall be for a term of three years, unless otherwise designated by the Supreme Court. Vacancies occurring from causes other than expiration of term of office will be filled by the Supreme Court as they occur, and the person so appointed shall serve the remainder of the term of his or her predecessor. The Board, from its members, shall annually select its own chair. Absent exigent circumstances, a Board member may serve no more than two (2) consecutive full three year terms. A replacement where a vacancy occurs shall not be considered a full three year term. Members shall continue to serve beyond their designated term until such time as their successor is qualified and appointed by the Court.

The Board, its individual members, Executive Secretary and employees and agents of the Board are absolutely immune from suit or action for their activities in discharge of their duties hereunder to the full extent of judicial immunity in Arkansas.

The Board may adopt regulations consistent with these rules, to be submitted to the Arkansas Supreme Court for approval prior to their implementation. Any regulations adopted by the Board and approved by the Court shall appear as an appendix to the Rules Governing Admission to the Bar. (Per Curiam Order, February 10, 1969; Amended by Per Curiam Order, May 18, 1992; amended by per curiam July 17, 1995.)

## RULE XII. REQUIREMENTS FOR TAKING EXAMINATION

- 1. Graduation from a law school shall not confer the right of admission to the bar, and every candidate shall be subject to an examination.
- 2. No candidate shall be allowed to take the bar examination who is not a citizen of the United States or an alien lawfully residing in the United States.
- 3. No candidate shall be allowed to take the bar examination unless the applicant has graduated, or completed the requisites for graduation, from a Law School approved by the American Bar Association.
- 4. An applicant shall not be limited to the number of times he or she may take the Arkansas Bar Examination.
- 5. The requirements set forth in this rule, as well as the other Rules Governing Admission to the Bar, are exclusive and may not be contravened or supplemented except by further order of the Arkansas Supreme Court. (Per Curiam, February 10, 1969 as Amended by Per Curiam, September 22, 1969; Amended by Per Curiam, September 11, 1972; Amended by Per Curiam, December 10, 1979, Amended by Per Curiam, March 23, 1983; Amended by Per Curiam Order, May 18, 1992; Amended by Per Curiam Order, January 18, 1994.)

## APPENDIX RULES GOVERNING ADMISSION TO THE BAR REGULATIONS

- 1. Subsequent to an examination, an applicant may not have access to copies of his or her answers.
- 2. With regard to retention or transfer of Multistate Bar Examination scores, or retention of essay scores, an applicant may utilize any such score provided that said score falls within the applicable time frame as set forth in Rule IX.
- 3. The essay portion of the examination will be considered two-thirds (2/3) of the overall average, and the Multistate Bar Examination portion shall be considered one-third (1/3) of the overall average.
- 4. A passing score under this rule shall remain valid for a period of one (1) year after its determination, or a final vote of the Board on admissibility of the applicant, whichever is earlier, subject to the following exceptions:
  - (a) In the event of Board denial of initial admission, followed by an appeal to the Arkansas Supreme Court pursuant to Rule XIII of these rules, or other litigation challenging such denial, the examination score shall remain valid until the conclusion of the appeal or litigation; or,
  - (b) In the event the applicant opts to participate in the deferral of initial admission program as set forth in Rule XIII of these rules, then the examination score shall remain valid until final Board determination of admissibility, or administrative termination, whichever is earlier; and,
  - (c) Periods of delay attributable to actions of the Board or its Executive Secretary shall be excluded from the calculation of the aforementioned one year period.
- 5. The application required by this rule shall be in the office of the Secretary of the State Board of Law Examiners no later than 5:00 p.m. on the date that falls sixty (60) days before the first day of each exam, and this deadline shall be strictly construed. Calculation of the sixty (60) days shall exclude the first day of the exam and, if such date falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, the application deadline shall be the preceding day.

- 6. Telefacsimile copies of documents required by the Board of Law Examiners in connection with the application for initial admission or reinstatement shall not be accepted.
- 7. In those instances where the Chair of the Board determines that an evidentiary hearing is required, and a bond is requested by the Executive Secretary, pauper status is not available to the applicant.
- 8. Pursuant to the section of this rule titled "Board Decision Evidentiary Hearing Appeal After Denial" only those votes conveyed to the Executive Secretary within thirty (30) days after receipt of the transcript by the respective Board members shall be counted. In the event of abstention by a Board member prior to a vote on the transcript, the Court shall appoint a substitute examiner to review the record de novo.

## Appointments to Committees

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## IN RE: BOARD OF CERTIFIED COURT REPORTER EXAMINERS

Supreme Court of Arkansas Opinion delivered July 15, 1996

PER CURIAM. Chancery Judge Leon Jamison of Pine Bluff and Ms. Jana Hawley, CCR, of Pearcy, are appointed to our Board of Certified Court Reporter Examiners. Each term of appointment is for a three-year period expiring July 31, 1999.

The Court expresses its gratitude to Judge Jamison and Ms. Hawley for accepting appointment to this most important Board.

The Court also expresses its gratitude to Judge Graham Partlow and Ms. Jill Barber, whose terms on the Board have expired, for their dedicated service to the Board.

#### IN RE: CIVIL PRACTICE COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS

Supreme Court of Arkansas Opinion delivered July 15, 1996

PER CURIAM. Katharine C. Day of Monticello, Thomas H. McGowan of Little Rock, and James M. Pratt, Jr., of Camden are appointed to the Arkansas Supreme Court Committee on Civil Practice.

The Court thanks Katherine C. Gay of Fayetteville, Elton A. Rieves, III, of West Memphis, and James D. Sprott of Harrison, whose terms as members of the Committee have expired, for their faithful service.

## IN RE: CLIENT SECURITY FUND COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS

Supreme Court of Arkansas Opinion delivered July 15, 1996

PER CURIAM. Jill R. Jacoway of Fayetteville and Martha Miller-Harriman of Van Buren are hereby reappointed to the Client Security Fund Committee for a five-year term to expire July 30, 2001.

The Court thanks Ms. Jacoway and Ms. Miller-Harriman for accepting reappointment to this most important Committee.

#### IN RE: ARKANSAS STATE BOARD OF LAW EXAMINERS

Supreme Court of Arkansas Opinion delivered September 16, 1996

PER CURIAM. John D. Anderson has petitioned for reinstatement to the Bar of Arkansas. Board member and Chairman Jim Van Dover has advised that he will abstain from participation in Mr. Anderson's reinstatement proceeding.

The Court hereby appoints Watson Bell of Searcy to act as an at-large substitute examiner and Chairman in place of Mr. Van Dover. This appointment is exclusively for the purpose of authorizing Mr. Bell to act as Chair and voting member of the Board of Law Examiners in connection with the petition for reinstatement filed by John D. Anderson.

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Claim of ineffective assistance of counsel, what petitioner must show, presumption of reasonable conduct. Helton v. State, 140.

Claim of ineffective assistance of counsel, two-prong test. Id.

Claim of ineffective assistance of counsel, totality of evidence must be considered. Id. Claim of ineffective assistance of counsel, petitioner must show that outcome of case

would have been different. Id.

Trial counsel's decision not to present serologist's testimony was within relam of professional judgment. Id.

Trial counsel's decision not to call alibi witness was trial strategy and not grounds for

Trial counsel's failure to call friend of appellant was not ineffective assistance. Id. Omitted testimony not prejudicial to appellant's case. Id.

Trial counsel was not ineffective in failing to seek independent DNA testing. Id.

Claim of ineffective assistance of counsel, appellant could not prove that any mitigating

Client cannot avoid consequences of acts of freely selected agent, no abuse of discretion in dismissal. Florence v. Taylor, 445.

#### BANKRUPTCY:

Appointment of receivers, when appointment proper. Pearson v. First Nat'l Bank, 127.

#### BANKS & BANKING:

Joint tenants have survivorship rights, unambiguous statutes are given their clear meaning. Nichols v. Wray, 326.

Intent of decedent clear from face of certificates, court's refusal to impose constructive trust not error. Id.

#### CIVIL PROCEDURE:

Intervention, three requirements for intervention as matter of right. Pearson v. First Nat'l Bank, 127.

Intervention as matter of right should have been allowed, trial court's order of receivership affected appellant's claim. Id.

Service of process, how one-year savings statute is invoked. Thomson v. Zufari, 208.

Service never completed, one-year savings statute inapplicable. Id.

Service of process not up to clerk, pro se appellant had responsibility to obtain service.

#### CONSTITUTIONAL LAW:

Due process, statutory-vagueness argument without merit. Yocum v. State, 180.

Right to notice and opportunity to be heard. Florence v. Taylor, 445.

When trial court's ruling on in-court identification procedure will be reversed, how determination is made. Wooten v. State, 510.

Identification may be sufficiently reliable under totality of circumstances, factors considered in determining reliability. Id.

Trial court concluded lineup was not suggestive, no error found. Id.

#### CONTEMPT:

Attorney ordered incarcerated for forty-eight hours. Norman v. State, 1.

Show-cause order issued. Bowden v. State, 95.

Contempt order issued, statements in mitigation considered. Bowden v. State, 316.

Show-cause order issued. Florence v. Taylor, 443.

#### CONTRACTS:

Reformation of, one not party to contract may not obtain reformation. Nichols v. Wray, 326.

Chancellor correctly found that lease was free of ambiguity and did not automatically extend termination date. Baker Car & Truck Rental, Inc. v. City of Little Rock, 357.

#### CORPORATIONS:

Nonprofit corporation, corporate entity can act only through directors and officers. Rogers v. Tudor Ins. Co., 226.

#### COURTS

Jurisdiction, supreme court's jurisdiction is appellate in nature except where specific law or precedent has established authority in original action, no authority cited, petition denied. Jackson v. Tucker, 318.

Speculation and abstract questions of law, premature and advisory to render decision.

Baker Car & Truck Rental, Inc. v. City of Little Rock, 357.

Chancellor lacked authority to reopen paternity holding, case reversed. Flemings u Littles. 367.

Dismissal of actions, failure to appear is ground for dismissal. Florence v. Taylor, 445. Dismissal of actions, inherent power of trial courts to dismiss case for failure to pursue it with diligence. Id.

Dismissal of actions, trial judge has inherent power to dismiss case for failure to prosecute. Id.

Obligation of trial judges to maintain dignity of courts, two unexcused failures to appear for trial showed lack of respect for judicial system. Id.

Dismissal of actions, two unexcused failures to attend jury trial showed course of extended neglect or willful disregard of court procedures. Id.

#### CRIMINAL LAW:

Accomplice liability. Kennedy v. State, 3.

Voluntariness of custodial confessions, burden of proof. Id.

Validity of criminal defendant's waiver of right to remain silent, components considered. Id.

Voluntariness of confessions, factors on review. Id.

Voluntariness of confession, youth alone insufficient reason to exclude confession. Id. Custodial confession voluntary, trial court did not err in admitting evidence of appellant's statement. Id.

Evidence insufficient to declare co-defendant accomplice as matter of law. Slocum v. State. 38.

Capital murder, premeditation & deliberation discussed. Key v. State, 73.

Voluntariness of confession, factors on review. Id.

When confession is invalid, appellant clearly understood his rights. Id.

Determining voluntariness of confession, trial court's finding of voluntariness not clearly against preponderance of evidence. Id.

Elements of capital murder, "knowingly" and "under circumstances manifesting extreme indifference to human life" defined. Davis v. State, 96.

Case inapplicable, capital murder as defined by Ark. Code Ann. § 5-10-101(a)(9) does not require proof of premeditation and deliberation. *Id.* 

Substantial circumstantial evidence of child abuse may be sufficient to sustain conviction for capital murder, evidence here sufficient to support conviction. *Id.* 

Conviction for possession with intent to deliver, proof of actual sale or transfer not necessary for conviction. Owens v. State, 110.

Personal-use exemption in AMCI 2d 6405, when applicable. Id.

Use of prohibited weapons, culpable mental state required. Yocum v. State, 180.

Accomplice liability, burden of proof. Choate v. State, 251.

Merely being a passenger in stolen vehicle not enough to establish constructive possession of vehicle. Avett v. State, 320.

State failed to meet its burden of proof, evidence insufficient to support appellant's conviction. *Id.* 

Voluntariness of confession, factors considered. Hill v. State, 419.

Trial judge in best position to determine voluntariness of confession, no error found.

1d.

Defendant may be charged and tried for different criminal offenses, even though one is lesser-included offense of other, appellant was convicted of only one of the offenses, double jeopardy inapplicable. *Id*.

Intent necessary to sustain first-degree murder conviction, intent may be inferred from circumstances. Williams v. State, 432.

Defense of justification of homicide, proof required. Id.

Consent is not defense to first-degree violation of minor, trial court did not abuse discretion in refusing severance. *Donihoo v. State*, 483.

Instruction on lesser-included offense, rational-basis standard. Brown v. State, 504. Lesser-included offense, requirements. Id.

Second-degree murder and felony murder distinguished. Id.

Effect of failure to include allegations of lesser offese in indictment for greater offense, allegation regarding culpable mental state is necessary element to second-degree-murder charge. *Id*.

Second-degree murder is not lesser-included offense of capital murder. Id. Procedures followed when Batson objection raised. Wooten v. State, 510.

Batson objection, establishment of prima facie case. Id.

Admission ov victim-impact evidence, evidence properly admitted. Id.

#### CRIMINAL PROCEDURE:

Postconviction relief, issue of ineffective assistance of counsel raised on direct appeal and addressed. Johnson v. State, 44.

Postconviction relief, claim of ineffective assistance of counsel, required showing. Id.

Postconviction relief, judicial review of effectiveness of counsel. Id.

Postconviction relief, claim of ineffective assistance of counsel, no prejudice from counsel's failure to impeach witness. Id.

Postconviction relief, plea negotiations are matter of strategy. Id.

Postconviction relief, claim of ineffective assistance of counsel, no basis for communicating plea offer. Id.

Prerequisites for affidavit for search warrant, factors considered by magistrate in deciding whether to issue. Owens v. State, 110.

Affidavit met requirements, no error found. Id.

Appellants clearly manufactured product, personal use exception inapplicable. Id. Municipal court speedy trial violation may be raised in circuit court, speedy trial rule refers only to circuit court. Whittle v. Washington County Circuit Court, 136.

Appeal of municipal court judgment to circuit court, when circuit court proceeding does not violate speedy trial rule. Id.

Previous decision upheld, no new reasons given for overruling. Id.

Postconviction relief, failure to seek particular scientific test does not amount to denial of counsel. Helton v. State, 140.

Voluntariness of custodial statement in issue, factors on review. McCoy u State, 155. Waiver of rights by appellant found voluntary, no error in denying appellant's motion

to suppress. *Id.*Officer's statement of intent to arrest appellant not a threat, appellant's statement voluntarily given. *Id.* 

Under totality of circumstances appellant had no valid grounds for suppression of his confession, *Miranda* warnings need not be repeated each time suspect is questioned. *Johnson v. State.* 197.

Miranda safeguards applicable as soon as suspect's freedom of action is curtailed to a degree associated with formal arrest, under facts here officers' repetition of warning was not required. Id.

Custodial statements, voluntariness of, review. Bradford v. State, 278.

Voluntariness of confession, conflicting testimony, trial court's ruling not clearly erroneous. Id.

Custodial statements, appointment of counsel, waiver of Miranda rights will not validate subsequent confession. Id.

Custodial statements, waiver of Miranda rights could not equate to waiver of appointed counsel. Id.

Custodial statements, appellate court decision overruled. Id.

Reversal dictated by A.R.Cr.P. Rule 8. Id.

Criminal defendant has right to be present whenever substantial step is taken in his case, when his presence is considered waived. Reece u. State, 465.

Appellants trial had commenced before he vecame voluntarily absent, no error in trial court allowing appellants trial to proceed. Id.

Notice of previous conviction, notice given in timely manner. Mosley v. State, 469.

Waiver of Rights, requirements. Esmeyer v. State, 491.

Waiver of Rights, voluntariness concept discussed. Id.

Custodial statements, admissibility, review of totality of circumstances, finding of voluntary waiver correct. Id.

Waiver of Rights, accused not subject to further interrogation after invoking right to counsel unless he initiates further communication with police. Id.

Custodial statements, admissibility, petinent inquiry. Id.

Custodial statements, spontaneous and voluntarily made. Id.

Arrested person's silence may not be used to impeach explanation subsequently offered at trial. Id.

Right to silence, no impingement in introduction of waiver form, relevant as corroborative evidence. Id.

Right to silence, appellant had not been silent about theory of case, evidence of guilt overwhelming. *Id*.

#### DEBTOR & CREDITOR:

Debtor entitled to surplus from sale of collateral, trial court correctly determined that requirement to account for any surplus included payment of surplus to appellee. Bill Fitts Auto Sales, Inc. v. Daniels, 51.

Meaning of "disposition" in U.C.C. § 9-504. Id.

Appellant's construction of statute faulty, provision for disposition of collateral by way of one or more contracts pertains to collateral having more than one unit. Id.

Debtor's right to a surplus from disposition of collateral cannot be waived, appellant's argument without merit. Id.

#### DISCOVERY:

Objections to violations must be made at first opportunity, fact that victim could identify appellant was disclosed. *Turner v. State*, 237.

Trial court did not abuse discretion in overruling appellant's objection to discovery violation. Donihoo v. State, 483.

Failure to disclose information held by police does not warrent reversal absent prejudice. Esmeyer v. State, 491.

Appellant's burden, prejudice does not exist when defendant has access to information that State did not disclose. Id.

#### ESTOPPEL:

Elements necessary for finding of. Arkansas Dep't of Human Servs. v. Estate of Lewis, 20. Availability of defense against State. Id.

Application of doctrine against State, clear proof of affirmative misrepresentation required. *Id.* 

No affirmative misrepresentation by State, no evidence of reliance upon State's silence. Id.

Doctrine not expanded with respect to State, case reversed and remanded. Id.

#### **EVIDENCE:**

Evidence against appellant properly considered, no error found. Kennedy v. State, 3.

Similarities between bullets constituted circumstantial evidence, evidence not irrelevant simply because it is circumstantial. Slocum v. State, 38.

Testimony relevant, trial court did not abuse discretion in admitting. Id.

Introduction of testimony of other criminal activity, when admissible. Abernathy v. State, 61.

Prior misconduct offered to prove intent or absence of mistake, similarity of circumstances required. *Id.* 

Uncharged act not sufficiently similar to charged offense, trial court abused its discretion in admitting evidence at trial. Id.

Error in admission of uncharged misconduct is not error per se, harmless error test applied to uncharged misconduct errors. *Id*.

When error will be found harmless and court will affirm. Id.

Evidence erroneously admitted, admission constituted harmless error. Id.

Sufficiency of, factors on review. Key v. State, 73.

Substantial evidence from which jury could conclude appellant acted with premeditated and deliberated purpose, appellant's argument without merit. Id.

Motion for directed verdict a challenge to sufficiency of evidence, factors on review of denial of motion. Davis v. State, 96.

Evidence of previous battery charge properly admitted, no abuse of discretion in trial judge's denial of mistrial motion. *Id.* 

Admission of photographs discretionary, no abuse of discretion found. Id.

Substantial proof of appellant's intent to deliver presented, evidence sufficient to support conviction. Owens v. State, 110.

Review of ruling on motion to suppress, when trial court will be reversed. Id.

Evidence of prior bad acts, when properly admitted. Id.

Witness's testimony concerning prior bad acts independently relevant, rules of evidence not violated. Id.

Probative value of testimony outweighed danger of unfair prejudice, no abuse of discretion found. Id.

Review of sufficiency of evidence, substantial evidence defined. Yocum v. State, 180. Determination of substantial evidence, permissible to consider only evidence supporting guilty verdict. Id.

Circumstantial evidence may constitute substantial evidence. Id.

Substantial evidence of appellant's culpability. Id.

Trial court did not err in denying appellant's motion for directed verdict. Id.

Substantial evidence defined, determination as to sufficiency of evidence on review.

Anselmo v. Tuck, 211.

Prior convictions, trial court's discretion, admissibility decided on case-by-case basis. Turner v. State, 237.

Prior convictions, impeachment. Id.

Prior convictions were extremely probative, trial court did not abuse discretion. Id. Earlier case overruled for purposes of A.R.E. Rule 609. Id.

Sufficient corroborative evidence presented, first-degree murder conviction affirmed.

Choate v. State. 251.

Evidence of motive behind a criminal offense is generally admissible. Scott u State, 267. Evidence of gang membership presented in testimony, evidence was relevant to show motive. Id.

Weighing of probative value of evidence against its danger of unfair prejudice left to trial court's discretion, trial court properly admitted evidence of gang affiliation. *Id.*One who opens line of questioning cannot later object to it, no prejudicial error where

erroneously admitted evidence is cumulative. Id.

Evidence objected to first brought up by defense counsel, evidence cumulative, no prejudice shown. Id.

Motion for directed verdict, challenge to sufficiency of evidence. Bradford v. State, 278. Review of sufficiency of evidence required prior to review of trial errors. Id.

Review of sufficiency of, substantial evidence defined. Id.

Circumstantial evidence may constitute substantial evidence. Id.

State presented substantial evidence that appellant committed crimes. Id.

Substantial evidence supported conclusion that commercial zoning designation was given for sole purpose of erecting billboards. Files v. Arkansas State Highway & Transp. Dep't, 291.

Evidence of other crimes charged, when admissible. Hill v. State, 419.

Evidence of other crimes charged admissible, evidence relevant to proof of flight. *Id.*Admissibility of evidence of flight, evidence admissible even though not occurring immediately after the crime. *Id.* 

Admissibility of, trial court has broad discretion. Id.

Admission and relevancy of photographs, when trial court will be reversed. Id.

Appellant's intent an essential element to crime, admission of photographs not abuse of discretion. Id.

Circumstantial evidence may constitute substantial evidence to sustain guilty verdict, when circumstantial evidence constitutes substantial evidence. Williams v. State, 432.

Evidence sufficient from which jury could infer appellant acted with purpose of causing victim's death, inconsistencies are for jury to resolve. Id.

Exceptions in Ark. R. Evid. 404(B) not exhaustive, when introduction of other criminal activity is permitted. Mosley v. State, 469.

Evidence of proir sexual abuse of victim by defendant, when allowed. Id.

Prior conviction found relevant, prior conviction showed proclivity for unnatural sexual acts with children. Id.

Appellant objected to not being allowed to question victim about pictures, ruling affirmed due to appellant's failure to make offer of proof. Id.

Argument procedurally barred, motion required by Rape Shield Statute not filed. *Id.* Failure to proffer evidence of minor's other sexual conduct, no way to determine relevance. *Donihoo v. State*, 483.

General motion for directed verdict made and not renewed, insufficient-evidence argument not preserved for review. *Id.* 

Character testimony opened door for question of witness about opinion of appellant after viewing videotape. *Id.* 

#### INIUNCTION

Chancellor has discretion to grant or deny injunction, no abuse of discretion found. State v. Staton, 341.

Granting or denial of, when reversed. Southwestern Glass Co. v. Arkansas Oklahoma Gas Corp., 378.

Injunction erroneously granted, case reversed and remanded. Id.

#### INSURANCE:

Underinsured motorist coverage, what is required by statute. Colonia Underwriters Ins. Co. v. Richardson, 300.

Uninsured motorist coverage, substituted coverage constitutes new insurance. *Id.*No-fault insurance, declaration of insurance issued with substituted vehicle requires a second rejection. *Id.* 

Underinsured motorist coverage, once named insured rejects coverage it need not be offered again. *Id.* 

Coverage may not be implied by operation of law when insurer is in compliance with statute, trial court mistaken. Id.

Appellee rejected underinsured motorist coverage, no basis existed for coverage to be implied by operation of law. *Id*.

#### JUDGMENT:

Summary judgment, standard of review. Sebastian Lake Pub. Util. Co. v. Sebastian Lake Realty, 85.

Summary judgment, trial court correctly determined that appellant's certificate of public convenience and necessity had been nullified. *Id.* 

When judgment notwithstanding verdict may be entered, factors on review on appeal from denial of judgment. Anselmo v. Tuck, 211.

Appellant failed to meet his burden of proof concerning proximate cause, trial court did not err in denying appellant's motion for judgment notwithstanding the verdict. Id.

No substantial evidence tending to establish an issue in appellants' favor, judgment directing verdict for appellee affirmed. Lakeview Country Club, Inc. v. Superior Prods., 218.

Review of summary judgment, factors considered. Boral Gypsum, Inc. v. Leathers, 272. Standard of review of a summary judgment, determination on appeal. Colonia Underwriters Ins. Co. v. Richardson, 300.

Summary judgment, standard of review. Pledger v. Mid-State Constr. & Materials, Inc., 388.

Summary judgment, standard of review. Stoltz v. Friday, 399.

#### JUDGES:

Motion requesting disqualification, requirements. R.J. "Bob" Jones Excavating Contr., Inc. v. Firemen's Ins. Co., 42.

Motion requesting disqualification, Ark. Sup. Ct. R. 6-4 not controlling, party should not delay filing until he receives unfavorable ruling. *Id.* 

No conflict of interest warranting disqualification, motion denied. Id.

Recusal, presumption of impartiality. Turner v. State, 237.

Recusal, within trial court's discretion, proof of abuse of discretion. Id.

Recusal, trial judge did not abuse discretion in not recusing. Id.

#### JURISDICTION:

Reasoning behind rejection of appellant's argument, reasoning of cases cited in *Pledger u Bosnick*. State v. Staton, 341.

Class certification proper, chancellor had jurisdiction over claim's subject matter. Id.

#### JURY:

Instructions, giving of instruction proper when supported by evidentiary basis, instruction mirrored statutory definition. Yocum v. State, 180.

Instructions, no error in refusing to give instruction where there is no basis in evidence.

Instructions, trial court did not err in refusing to give affirmative-defense instruction.

Selection of jury, elements needed to prove prima facie case of discrimination as to jury selection. Davis v. State, 194.

Appellant failed to meet his burden of proof, trial court's denial of appellant's motion to quash was affirmed. Id.

Did not have to believe that appellant acted only out of duress. Bradford v. State, 278.

Instructions, where evidence to support instruction is before jury that instruction must be given. Id.

Appellant has burden of proving venireman unqualified, test used for juror bias determination. Randolph v. ER Arkansas, P.A., 373.

Juror qualification within trial court's discretion, when trial court will be reversed. *Id.*No error to refuse proffered non-AMI instruction, language in instruction that was allowed more than sufficient. *Id.* 

Court may order sequestered voir dire at its discretion, no abuse of discretion found. Hill v. State. 419.

Refusal to give instruction on emotional disturbance, no error found. Id.

Presumed unbiased and qualified to serve, qualification for trial court to decide. Esmeyer v. State, 491.

Any assertion that jury was tainted was speculative, did not rise to level necessary for reversal. Id.

Prosecution's use of peremptory challenge to remove only black prospective juror may establish prima facie case, when issue of prima facie showing becomes moot. Wooten v. State, 510.

#### LANDLORD & TENANT:

Perpetual renewal, right not conferred unless language is so plain as to admit no doubt of purpose, leases provided for no automatic term extensions. Baker Car & Truck Rental, Inc. v. City of Little Rock, 357.

#### LEGISLATURE:

No power retrospectively to abrogate judicial pronouncements. Pledger v. Mid-State Constr. & Materials, Inc., 388.

#### LIMITATION OF ACTIONS:

Appellant's action against appellee law firm barred, when statute begins to run for malpractice. Stoltz v. Friday, 399.

Attorney's acts during probate of estate, separate and distinct transactions, traditional limitations rule upheld. *Id.* 

Dispute over running of statute irrelevant with respect to appellant's claim. Id.

#### MISTRIAL:

Comment not improper, mistrial not merited. Ferrell v. State, 455.

Comment by State's witness insufficient grounds for mistrial, trial court's decision to deny uheld. Id.

When proper to grant, standard of review on appeal. Mosley v. State, 469.

Mistrial motion denied, no abuse of discretion shown. Id.

When granted. Carter v. State, 477.

Denial of motion based on several factors, no error found. Id.

#### MOTIONS:

Motion to dismiss denied, appellant waived his claim of error. Bill Fitts Auto Sales, Inc. v. Daniels. 51.

Motion to dismiss properly denied, sufficient evidence existed upon which trial court could base its judgment. *Id.* 

Directed verdict motion discussed, substantial evidence defined, factors on review. Owens v. State, 110.

Directed verdict, challenge to sufficiency of evidence. Yocum v. State, 180.

Review of motion to suppress. Id.

Motion to suppress, evidence favorable to appellee is reviewed. Johnson v. State, 197.

Motion for directed verdict, factors on review. Lakeview Country Club v. Superior Prods., 218.

Posttrial hearing, trial court did not err in refusing to grant. Turner v. State, 237.

Denial of motion for directed verdict, factors on review. Choate v. State. 251.

Motion to dismiss, trial court did not err in granting appellee bank's motion, statute of limitations had run, estate not damaged by inaction of bank. Stoltz v. Friday, 399.

Motion for continuance, factors considered. Hill v. State, 419.

Motions for continuance properly denied, appellant failed to act with diligence. Id.

Motion for directed verdict, standard of review. Williams v. State, 432.

Review of denial of motion for directed verdict, jury's verdict supported by substantial evidence. Id.

Movant has burden to show good cause for continuance, no prejudice shown by trial court's denial of motion. Ferrell v. State, 455.

Review of denial of motions for continuance, denial of last of series of mtions fro continuance not abuse of discretion. Carter v. State, 477.

#### NEGLIGENCE:

Burden of proof upon assertion of, proof necessary to make prima facie case of negligence. Anselmo v. Tuck, 211.

Proximate cause defined, when proximate cause becomes question of law. Id.

#### PARENT & CHILD:

Attempt to invalidate twelve-year-old paternity proceedings, court will not go behind judgment which is valid on its face. Flemings v. Littles, 367.

#### PARTIES

Appellant's identification of group members and refund to them burdensome, solution reached by chancellor proper. State v. Staton, 341.

#### PLEADING:

Fact pleading required, dismissal for failure to state facts. Malone v. Trans-States Lines, Inc., 383.

Motion to dismiss, test for sufficiency of complaint. Id.

Failure to plead facts, dismissal without prejudice proper, order modified. Id.

Amendments, trial court vested with broad discretion in allowing or denying, trial court did not abuse discretion. Stoltz v. Friday, 399.

#### PRODUCTS LIABILITY:

Breach of warranty of merchantability, what is necessary to sustain claim of. Lakeview Country Club, Inc. v. Superior Prods., 218.

Factors necessary to sustain claim for breach of implied warranty of merchantability not present, argument disposed of summarily. *Id.* 

No proof product not fit for purpose stated by appellants, trial court did not err in directing verdict for appellee. *Id.* 

#### PROHIBITION:

Petitioner must produce record showing writ is clearly warranted. Gardner u Rogers, 415.

Extraordinary writ, when issued. Id.

Petition denied. Id.

When properly granted. State v. Wilcox, 429.

Writ improperly granted, municipal court had jurisdiction to try appellant. Id.

#### PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION:

Authority of, jurisdiction properly in circuit court. Southwestern Glass Co. v. Arkansas Oklahoma Gas Corp., 378.

#### REMEDIES

When writ of error coram nobis is appropriate, petition for writ denied. Davis v. State, 96.

#### SEARCH & SEIZURE:

Mere conclusion in affidavit will not support issuance of nighttime warrant, sufficient factual basis existed for nighttime search. Owens v. State, 110.

Circumstances existed to justify nighttime search, failure to circle time option on warrant not fatal. *Id.* 

Motion to suppress, standing to challenge a search necessary. McCoy v. State, 155.

No proof appellant had legitimate expectation of privacy in car, trial court's ruling affirmed. Id.

Seizure within meaning of Fourth Amendment, examples of. Johnson v. State, 197.

#### SENTENCING:

Imposition of harsher sentence on retrial not constitutionally offensive, jury should not be informed of prior sentences on retrial. Owens u State, 110.

Jury aware of previous trial's existence, no proof jury aware of result of first trial. *Id.*Appellant's argument meritless, no error alleged in sentencing phase of trial. *Williams u State*, 432.

#### STATUTES:

Act did not impose duty on state agency to inform Medicaid recipients of its right to file claims for benefits paid. Arkansas Dep't of Human Servs. v. Estate of Lewis, 20.

Interpretation of, construction of legislative intent. Bill Fitts Auto Sales, Inc. v. Daniels, 51.

Construction, ascertaining legislative intent. Rogers v. Tudor Ins. Co., 226.

Direct-action statute, elements necessary for application. Id.

Direct-action statute, General Assembly did not equate "carrying" liability insurance with "covering" corporation, liberal construction. Id.

Direct-action statute, officers and directors of nonprofit corporation were "servants, agents, or employees" under statute. Id.

Direct-action statute, appellee insurance company subject to direct cause of action, reversed and remanded. *Id.* 

Conflicts with court rules resolved in favor of rules. Benton v. State, 246.

Construction of, basic rule. Citizens to Establish a Reform Party v. Priest, 257.

Words inadvertently left in statute may be disregarded, repeal of one act may render provisions of another act meaningless. Id.

Language in statute included by mistake, codification error cannot be allowed to circumvent legislative intent. *Id*.

Interpretation of law which leads to absurd result will not be adopted, legislature did not intend to except presidential primaries from application of new party petition deadlines. Id.

Conflicting deadlines existed in statutes, "last passed" rule inapplicable, intent of Legislature must be given effect. Id.

Amendments to law, those portions of a law that are retained and not amended are not considered new enactments. Id.

Construction of statutes to divine intent of legislature, January deadline served legislative intent. Id.

May deadline unworkable, interpretation of statute which leads to unworkable consequences will be rejected. *Id*.

Deadline contained in Ark. Code Ann. § 7-7-203(g) best reflected legislature's intent, appellants failed to timely qualify as new political party. Id.

Arkansas Highway Beautification Act, purpose. Files v. Arkansas State Highway & Thansp. Dep't, 291.

Arkansas Highway Beautification Act, broadly construed, Highway Commission vested with regulatory authority to enforce act. Id.

Interpretation of, court must give effect to intent of General Assembly. State v. Staton, 341.

Primary rule is to give effect to intent of legislature. Pledger v. Mid-State Constr. & Materials, Inc., 388.

Special act applicable to particular case excludes operation of general act, general isolated-sale exemption not applicable to sale of used vehicles. *Id.* 

Amendment of act does not control interpretation of another statute. Id.

Amendment of act does not control interpretation of another statute. *Id.* Determination of legislative intent. *Id.* 

Intent of General Assembly, private sale of used motor vehicles subject to sales tax,

isolated-sales exemption not applicable, trial court erred in granting summary judgment to appellee, reversed and remanded. Id.

#### Construction of, effect given to intent of legislature. Wooten $\nu$ State, 510.

#### TAXATION:

Transportation costs, when they constitute part of gross receipts of sale subject to gross-receipts tax. Boral Gypsum, Inc. v. Leathers, 272.

Partial cash payments of tariff not subject to use tax, in-kind payment of compressor fuel not taxable. Id.

Transaction not taxable under use tax, trial court erred in granting summary judgment to appellee. Id.

Voluntary payment of tax, when recoverable. State v. Staton, 341.

Appellant's interpretation strained, statute's meaning clear. Id.

Tax-exemption cases, rules of construction, standard of review. Pledger v. Mid-State Constr. & Materials, Inc. 388.

#### TORTS

Strict liability requires proof that product is defective, when such proof not needed.

\*\*Lakeview Country Club, Inc. v. Superior Prods., 218.

Strict-liability argument meritless, no proof presented that product was defective. Id.

#### TDIAI

Competency to stand trial, test for determining competency. Key v. State, 73.

Appellant knew he had been charged with murder, substantial evidence existed that appellant was competent to stand trial. *Id.* 

Mistrial a drastic remedy, trial judge's denial of mistrial not disturbed absent an abuse of discretion. Davis u State, 96.

Law of the case inapplicable, during course of a single trial, judge may reconsider his prior rulings. Id

Mistrial motion denied, no error found. Owens v. State, 110.

Mistrial an extreme remedy, mistrial not warranted. Id.

Mistrial, when proper. Johnson v. State, 197.

Mistrial properly denied, no abuse of discretion found. Id.

Mistrial, drastic remedy, within trial court's discretion. Turner v. State, 237.

Mistrial, motion was not timely, no prejudice to appellant, mistrial not warranted. Id.

Mere filing of motion does not continue jury trial, counsel should have known dismissal might be consequence of actions. Florence v. Taylor, 445.

Mistrial is drastic remedy, trial court has broad discretion. Esmeyer v. State, 491.

Mistrial motions must be made at first opportunity. Id.

#### TRUSTS:

Imposition of constructive trust, factors on review. Nichols v. Wray, 326.

Imposition of constructive trust proper, evidence indicated decedent's intention for daughters to share equally. Id.

#### WILLS:

Review of probate cases, burden of proof. Wells v. Estate of Wells, 16.

Testimony clearly put possibility of duress and undue influence into issue, probate judge not clearly erroneous in refusing to probate will. Id.

Revocation of, will not revoked by trust instrument. Id.

#### WITNESSES:

Jury not required to believe all or even part of witness's testimony, verdict may be based upon common sense. Davis v. State, 96.

Omission of witness whose testimony is cumulative does not deprive defense of vital evidence. Helton v. State, 140.

Conflicts in testimony, credibility issue for trial court to resolve. McCoy u State, 155.

#### WORKERS' COMPENSATION:

Criteria for determining Second Injury Trust Fund liability. Hawkins Constr. Co. v. Maxell, 133.

Second Injury Trust Fund, meaning of "impairment". Id.

Impairment suffered in first injury contributed to current compensable injury,

Commission's decision not supported by the evidence. Id.

Supreme court review. Gansky v. Hi-Tech Eng'g, 163.

Reasonable and necessary treatment, question of fact for Commission. Id.

Standard of review. Id.

Credibility of witnesses within province of Commission. Id.

Temporary aggravation of pre-existing condition is compensable injury. Id.

Fair-minded persons could not decide that additional medical treatment was not reasonably necessary or that appellant's healing period had ended. Id.

Decision of court of appeals reversed, matter remanded to Commission. Id.

Test used to determine whether Second Injury Fund must compensate injured worker. POM, Inc. v. Taylor, 334.

Use of wage-loss evidence in determining Second Injury Fund Liability, ability to work may be used to corroborate medical evidence. Id.

Substantial evidence supported Commission's decision, Second injury Fund not liable. Id.

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## ARKANSAS APPELLATE REPORTS

### Volume 54

CASES DETERMINED IN THE

## Court of Appeals of Arkansas

FROM
May 29, 1996 — September 11, 1996
INCLUSIVE

WILLIAM B. JONES, JR. REPORTER OF DECISIONS

CINDY M. ENGLISH
ASSISTANT
REPORTER OF DECISIONS

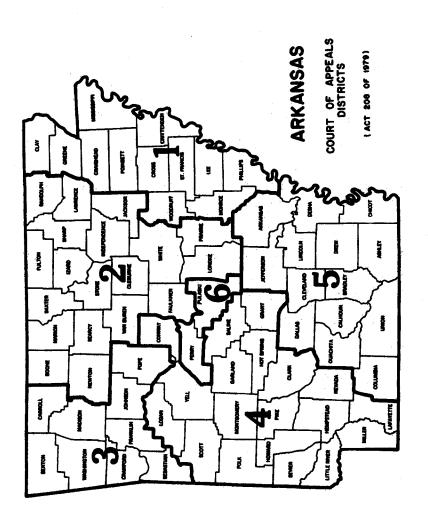
PUBLISHED BY THE STATE OF ARKANSAS 1996

Set in Bembo

Darby Printing Company 6215 Purdue Drive Atlanta, Georgia 30336 1996

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# JUDGES AND OFFICERS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS OF ARKANSAS

DURING THE PERIOD COVERED BY THIS VOLUME (May 29, 1996 — September 11, 1996, inclusive)

#### **JUDGES**

JOHN E. JENNINGS	Chief Judge <sup>1</sup>
JOHN E. JEHNINGS JOHN MAUZY PITTMAN	Judge <sup>2</sup>
JAMES R. COOPER	Judge <sup>3</sup>
JAINES R. COOLER	Judge⁴
JOHN B. ROBBINS MELVIN MAYFIELD	Judge <sup>5</sup>
	Judge <sup>6</sup>
JUDITH ROGERS	Judge <sup>7</sup>
JOHN F. STROUD, JR.	Judge <sup>8</sup>
OLLY NEAL	Judge <sup>9</sup>
WENDELL L. GRIFFEN	Jungs

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>District 4.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>District 5.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup>District 6. <sup>7</sup>Position 7.

<sup>\*</sup>Position 7.

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#### STANDARDS FOR PUBLICATION OF OPINIONS

#### Rule 5-2

Rules of the Arkansas Supreme Court and Court of Appeals

#### **OPINIONS**

- (a) SUPREME COURT SIGNED OPINIONS. All signed opinions of the Supreme Court shall be designated for publication.
- (b) COURT OF APPEALS OPINION FORM. Opinions of the Court of Appeals may be in conventional form or in memorandum form. They shall be filed with the Clerk. The opinions need not contain a detailed statement of the facts, but may set forth only such matters as may be necessary to an understandable discussion of the errors urged. In appeals from decisions of the Arkansas Board of Review in unemployment compensation cases, when the Court finds the decision appealed from is supported by substantial evidence, that there is an absence of fraud, no error of law appears in the record, and an opinion would have no precedential value, the order may be affirmed without opinion.
- (c) COURT OF APPEALS PUBLISHED OPINIONS. Opinions of the Court of Appeals which resolve novel or unusual questions will be released for publication when the opinions are announced and filed with the Clerk. The Court of Appeals may consider the question of whether to publish an opinion at its decision-making conference and at that time, if appropriate, make a tentative decision not to publish. Concurring and dissenting opinions will be published only if the majority opinion is published. All opinions that are not to be published shall be marked "Not Designated For Publication."
- (d) COURT OF APPEALS UNPUBLISHED OPIN-IONS. Opinions of the Court of Appeals not designated for publication shall not be published in the *Arkansas Reports* and shall not be cited, quoted or referred to by any court or in any argument, brief, or other materials presented to any court (except in continuing or related litigation upon an issue such as res judicata, collateral estop-

pel, or law of the case). Opinions not designated for publication shall be listed in the *Arkansas Reports* by case number, style, date, and disposition.

(e) COPIES OF ALL OPINIONS. In every case the Clerk will furnish, without charge, one typewritten copy of all of the Court's published or unpublished opinions in the case to counsel for every party on whose behalf a separate brief was filed. The charge for additional copies is fixed by statute.

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Adams v. Commercial Interiors, CA 95-483 (Pittman, J.), affirmed on appeal and cross-appeal June 19, 1996.

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